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DAN SMOOT

The Candidates And National Survival

On July 27, 1968, a small group of black militants booed Vice President Hubert Humphrey off a platform where he was trying to make a political speech in the Watts section of Los Angeles.

On July 29, Humphrey returned, determined to woo the Watts vote. His host was Negro soul singer James Brown. Presenting the Vice President to a gathering of about 150 Negroes who seemed bored, Brown said he would not endorse Humphrey for President unless Humphrey promised "to give the black man what he wants—ownership: he wants his own things—houses, banks, hotels . . . hospitals . . . ."

Stepping up and declaring that he had favored for years all the things James Brown specified, Vice President Humphrey said: "And if you elect me President, you'll get them; I can promise you that."

James Brown said: "If the man do this, I got the feelin' I endorse him."

Vice President Humphrey replied: "Thank you, thank you, thank you. You stick with me and I'll stick with you."

Having endorsed Humphrey, James Brown undertook to initiate him as a soul brother. He demanded that Humphrey dance the boogaloo for the entertainment of the small crowd. When Humphrey demurred, Brown said: "You can do the boogaloo, man, if ya' got soul."

"Oh, my goodness, Jimmy," Vice President Humphrey gasped, as he tried to follow the beat of the band.[1]

Humphrey often wanders beyond the limits of propriety and good taste, even in his serious moods. Note this crude mixture of blasphemy and mawkish sentimentality from a political speech he made on September 27, 1964, while campaigning in Ohio:

"John Kennedy loved Ohio more than any other state except his beloved Massachusetts. Yet he lost this state in 1960. You owe something to his memory. You have the opportunity to redeem your state. I want you to undo what you did in 1960. I want you, in honor of our late President, to go to work between now and Nov. 3. Vote—and send the message so that John Kennedy in heaven will know we won."[2]

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A compulsive talker, Humphrey frequently has his vocal chords in high gear while his mind seems to be idling. Hence, many regard him as a buffoon. But Humphrey has been a real leader in the Democrat Party—especially in three matters of overriding importance: the enactment of civil-rights legislation; efforts to give the World Court jurisdiction over American internal affairs; the drive to disarm the United States. Humphrey's leadership with regard to these three critical issues has been so powerful that Republicans prominent in the Eisenhower administration (including Richard Nixon and Eisenhower himself) have followed it.

CIVIL RIGHTS

On July 14, 1948, Hubert Humphrey (then Mayor of Minneapolis and Democrat candidate in Minnesota for the U. S. Senate, an office he won and held until he was elected Johnson's Vice President in 1964) made a fiery speech to the Democrat National Convention, supporting a stronger civil-rights plank than the platform committee had prepared for the Democrat platform. Humphrey said:

"To those who say that this civil rights program is an infringement of states' rights . . . the time has arrived in America for the Democratic Party to get out of the shadows of states' rights and to walk forthrightly into the bright sunshine of human rights."[3]

The Humphrey civil rights plank (which the Democrat Party adopted) represented a total repudiation of the constitutionally-guaranteed rights of states to manage their internal affairs. Ever since then, Democrats and Republicans have competed fiercely for the Negro vote, telling Negroes they are abused and promising them remedial legislation.

This agitation of the "Negro problem" by Democrats and Republicans (both parties adopting tactics and proposals first advanced by the Communist Party) sowed the whirlwind which the nation began to reap in the 1960's, the harvest being wild orgies of anarchism—the sacking and burning of cities by mobs who are never punished for their crimes; vicious and obscene students and outside agitators shutting down or taking over major universities; the "politics of confrontation" which the nation saw in Chicago during the Democrat Party Convention in 1968 and in the communist-led assault on the Pentagon in 1967.

Hubert Humphrey took the lead in initiating this "civil rights" movement and has been a leader in it ever since. Richard Nixon has followed Humphrey's lead. Nixon has supported every piece of federal civil-rights legislation enacted since 1957. The difference between the two is that Humphrey openly brags about his civil-rights record, while Nixon (trying to be all things to all men) dissimulates when bidding for conservative political support. For example, Nixon worked slyly behind the scenes in the spring of 1968, putting pressure on Republicans in Congress to support the open housing section of the 1968 Civil Rights Act. At the Republican Convention in August, Nixon, wooing southern delegates in a closed meeting, said he was not really in favor of the federal open housing law but had urged its passage to get the matter settled so that it would not remain as a divisive issue during the convention.[4]

WORLD COURT

On August 2, 1946, the Senate passed the World Court Resolution, authorizing U. S. acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court in disputes involving certain questions of international law, but specifying that the Court had no jurisdiction in "matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States, *as determined by the United States.*" The six italicized words are called the Connally Reservation (proposed by Senator Tom Connally of Texas), reserving to the United States the right to keep the World Court from meddling in the internal affairs of our nation.

Internationalists (wanting to give the World Court limitless jurisdiction over our internal affairs) have been trying for 22 years to abolish the Connally Reservation. The first formal effort was made on March 24, 1959, when Hubert Humphrey (then a Democrat Senator from Minnesota) and Jacob Javits (New York Republican) introduced the Humphrey Resolution to repeal the Connally Reservation. In his State of the Union Message of

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January 7, 1960, President Eisenhower asked Congress to pass the Humphrey Resolution. Vice President Richard Nixon also supported repeal of the Connally Reservation.

DISARMAMENT

In 1955, Hubert Humphrey persuaded the Senate to create a Foreign Relations Disarmament Subcommittee, of which he became chairman. In 1960, he proposed the establishment of a National Peace Agency. Nothing came of this; but on June 29, 1961, Humphrey introduced a bill to establish a U. S. Disarmament Agency for World Peace and Security. Humphrey called the bill a step toward "the control and reduction of armaments, and the building of a peaceful world, in which law and order and international institutions take the place of national force"—in short, a step toward world government. The Humphrey bill was written by John J. McCloy (President Kennedy's Special Adviser on Disarmament) who also said it was a step toward world government; and President Kennedy, in sending the bill to the Senate for Humphrey to introduce, said it was a step toward world government.[5]

Former President Eisenhower and four men who had been high officials in the Eisenhower administration (including Henry Cabot Lodge, Nixon's handpicked vice-presidential candidate in 1960) urged Congress to enact the Humphrey bill. Slightly altered, the Humphrey bill was passed in September, 1961, as Public Law 87-297, creating the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.[5, 6]

On July 18, 1963, the Institute for Defense Analysis completed the Phoenix Study, conducted for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The Phoenix Study urged the United States to begin disarming immediately, without even an informal commitment from the Soviets, on the hope that our act would inspire them to reciprocate. The study also recommended, among other things, that the U.S. help the Soviet Union catch up with us economically, industrially, and agriculturally in order to remove Soviet fear and envy of the United States.[7]

The first major result of the Disarmament Agency's work was the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963—which has already had disastrous consequences for America. The treaty prohibits us from testing our nuclear weapons and prevents the kind of nuclear testing needed for development of missile killers and anti-ballistic-missiles systems. The Soviets are not handicapped by the treaty, because they pay no attention to their treaty promises, and because they had already done most of the necessary testing before the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was in force.[8] Hubert Humphrey played a major role in Senate ratification of this treaty.[6]

The second major result of the Disarmament Agency's work was the Outer Space Treaty, ratified by the Senate on April 25, 1967. In this treaty, we committed ourselves not to use outer space for military purposes, while knowing that the Soviets already have outer-space weapons and are developing more and will not be restrained by the treaty from using them if they choose.[9]

The third major result of the Disarmament Agency is a nonproliferation treaty, now before the U.S. Senate for ratification. This treaty would prohibit the United States and the Soviet Union from supplying nuclear weapons to other nations, and from helping other nations produce nuclear weapons. The Soviets have admitted they want this treaty for the primary purpose of keeping West Germany from getting or developing nuclear weapons.[10] Without nuclear weapons, West Germany will be helpless to stop the millions of Soviet soldiers available for invasion, whenever the Soviets decide to move into West Germany as they recently moved into Czechoslovakia. Again, only *our* side will be restrained by the treaty. The Soviet Union will proliferate, or not proliferate, nuclear weapons among her allies and satellites as she pleases, regardless of the treaty.

Humphrey urges *immediate* ratification of the nonproliferation treaty. Nixon favors the treaty, but thinks the Senate should withhold ratification for a while—to show our displeasure over Soviet treatment of Czechoslovakia.

General Curtis LeMay, George Wallace's running mate in the American Independent Party, says the arms control movement which began in the 1950's has had "a profound effect upon our

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strategic posture." What effect? Here are excerpts from LeMay's book, *America Is In Danger*:

"Since World War II we have spent almost $20 billion on missile systems that were never completed or have since been gradually eliminated as obsolete."

"We have permitted our general war capability to rust. We have scrapped 1000 B-47s without providing replacements. Our B-52s are also on the way out. Our Minuteman force has been reduced to a thousand missiles while our higher yield Titans are phasing out. Our Polaris submarine fleet is static at forty-one vessels. No anti-ballistic missile system has been put into service. We stand nakedly exposed to a first strike. Even our air defense system has been allowed to deteriorate. We have no space weaponry of any sort. Our survival depends almost exclusively on the effectiveness of Minuteman and Polaris [missiles]. And how effective are they? No one truly knows [because we tied ourselves down with the test-ban treaty, which prohibits testing that would reveal the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and reliability of our missiles]."

"We now are without the weapons necessary to preserve our independence."

"We . . . [should] test our weapon systems thoroughly under simulated wartime conditions. This means we should avoid treaties like the atmospheric nuclear test ban which denies us the right to determine the effectiveness of our weapons . . . . I am convinced that Soviet tests with very high yield weapons and simulated ABM situations just before they agreed to the ban gave them answers in this area which we do not have . . . .

"Let us not box ourselves in further by subscribing to an underground test ban, or some similar nonsense like an uninspected freeze in production of . . . strategic nuclear weapons [*i.e.*, the nonproliferation treaty]."

There can be no doubt, of course, that George Wallace's attitude about national defense is the same as that of General LeMay.

On critical issues involving the immediate survival of our nation—anarchy and the misbegotten "civil rights" movement which caused it; maintaining the absolute independence and sovereignty of our Republic; building the best possible national defense; preventing our involvement in more and bigger wars by getting us quickly and victoriously out of the one we are now in—the Wallace-LeMay team deserves the unreserved support of every American who cherishes the hope of restoring the American constitutional Republic.

NEXT: Candidates' stands on right-to-work and other issues.

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FOOTNOTES

(1) *Herald-Tribune-New York Times* (Paris, France edition), July 31, 1968

(2) *Chicago Tribune* editorial, Aug. 25, 1968

(3) *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, Sept. 6, 1968, p. 2349

(4) *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, Aug. 16, 1968, p. 2160

(5) "Machinery For World Government," *The Dan Smoot Report*, Oct. 2, 1961, pp. 313-20

(6) *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, Sept. 6, 1968, p. 2350; "Our First Line Of Defense," *The Dan Smoot Report*, Oct. 16, 1961, pp. 329-36

(7) "The Meaning Of Change," *The Dan Smoot Report*, Sept. 21, 1964, pp. 297-304

(8) "Disarmament Story—Part II," *The Dan Smoot Report*, Jan. 31, 1966, pp. 33-40

(9) "Outer Space Treaty," *The Dan Smoot Report*, Jan. 15, 1968, pp. 9-12: available, at prices below

(10) "Nonproliferation Treaty," *The Dan Smoot Report*, Jan. 22, 1968, pp. 13-6: available, at prices below

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